



# Finding Your Way Around the TI-83+/84+ Graphing Calculator

Pre-Calculus

MathBits.com

## Working with Matrices

Matrices are rectangular arrays of elements.  
The *dimension* of a matrix is the number of rows by  
the number of columns.

**Adding Matrices** - matrices must be of the *same dimension* to be added.

Add: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

### First Enter the Matrices (one at a time):

**Step 1:** Go to **Matrix**  
(above the  $x^{-1}$  key)

```
NAMES MATH EDIT
1: [A]
2: [B]
3: [C]
4: [D]
5: [E]
6: [F]
7↓ [G]
```

If dimensions appear next to the names of the matrices, such as 3x3, a matrix is already stored in the calculator. You may save it by moving to a new name, or overwrite it.

**Step 2:** Arrow to the right to  
**EDIT** to allow for  
entering the matrix.

```
NAMES MATH EDIT
1: [A]
2: [B]
3: [C]
4: [D]
5: [E]
6: [F]
7↓ [G]
```

**Step 3:** Type in the dimensions  
(size) of your matrix and enter  
the elements (press **ENTER**).

```
MATRIX[A] 2 × 3
[ 1      2      3 ]
[ 4      5      6 ]
2, 3=6
```

**Step 4:** Repeat this process for the second matrix

```

NAMES MATH EDIT
1: [A] 2x3
2: [B]
3: [C]
4: [D]
5: [E]
6: [F]
7↓ [G]
  
```

**Step 5:** Arrow to the right to **EDIT** and choose a new name.

```

NAMES MATH EDIT
1: [A] 2x3
2: [B]
3: [C]
4: [D]
5: [E]
6: [F]
7↓ [G]
  
```

**Step 6:** Type in the dimensions (size) of your matrix and enter the elements (press **ENTER**).

```

MATRIX[B] 2 x3
[ 2      2      4 ]
[ 3      3      2 ]

2, 3=2
  
```

## Now, add:

**Step 7:** Return to the home screen. Go to **Matrix** to get the names of the matrices for adding..

```

[A]+[B]
[ [3 4 7]
  [7 8 8] ]
  
```

The **answer to the addition**, as seen on the calculator screen, is =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 7 & 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Multiplying Matrices** - for multiplication to occur, the *dimensions* of the matrices must be related in the following manner:  $m \times n$  times  $n \times r$  yields  $m \times r$

**Multiply:**  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 7 & 8 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

## First Enter the Matrices (one at a time) as shown above:

**Step 1:** Once the matrices are entered, you should see their dimensions in residence when you go to **Matrix** (above the  $x^{-1}$  key)

```

NAME: MATH EDIT
1: [A] 3x2
2: [B] 2x3
3: [C]
4: [D]
5: [E]
6: [F]
7↓ [G]
    
```

**Step 2:** Return to the home screen. Go to **Matrix** to get the names of the matrices for multiplying.

```

[A]*[B]
[[17 20 23]
 [37 44 53]
 [57 68 83]]
    
```

The **product**, as seen on the calculator screen, is =

```

[17 20 23]
[37 44 53]
[57 68 83]
    
```

## Using Matrices to Solve Systems of Equations:

### 1. (using the inverse coefficient matrix)

Write this system as a matrix equation and solve:  $3x + 5y = 7$  and  $6x - y = -8$

**Step 1:** Line up the  $x$ ,  $y$  and constant values.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3x + 5y & = & 7 \\ 6x - y & = & -8 \end{array}$$

**Step 2:** Write as equivalent matrices.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Step 3:** Rewrite to separate out the variables.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Step 4:** Enter the two numerical matrices in the calculator.

```

NAME: MATH EDIT
1: [A] 2x2
2: [B] 2x1
3: [C]
4: [D]
5: [E]
6: [F]
7↓ [G]
    
```

**Step 5:** The solution is obtained by multiplying both sides of the equation by the inverse of the matrix which is multiplied times the variables.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Step 6:** Go to the home screen and enter the right side of the previous equation.

```

[A]^-1*[B]
[[[-1]
 [2]]]
    
```

The **answer to the system**, as seen on the calculator screen, is  $x = -1$  and  $y = 2$ .

**2.** (using Gauss-Jordan elimination method with reduced row echelon form )  
Solve this system of equations:

$$2x - 3y + z = -5$$

$$4x - y - 2z = -7$$

$$-x + 2z = -1$$

**Step 1:** Line up the variables and constants

$$2x - 3y + z = -5$$

$$4x - y - 2z = -7$$

$$-x + 0y + 2z = -1$$

**Step 2:** Write as an augmented matrix and enter into calculator.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 4 & -1 & -2 & -7 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Step 3:** From the home screen, choose the **rref** function. [Go to **Matrix** (above the  $x^{-1}$  key), move right→**MATH**, choose **B: rref**]

```
NAMES [MATH] EDIT
6↑randM(
7:augment(
8:Matr↔list(
9:List↔matr(
0:cumSum(
A:ref(
B:rref(
```

**Step 4:** Choose name of matrix and hit **ENTER**.

```
rref([A])
[[1 0 0 -3]
 [0 1 0 -1]
 [0 0 1 -2]]
```

**Step 5:** The **answer to the system**, will be the last column on the calculator screen:

$$x = -3$$

$$y = -1$$

$$z = -2.$$